The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial

The Pan Handle Route.

This short line to the West and Southwest has ow been open for a year, and the steady in rease in receipts shows a proper appreciation f its advantages by a discriminating public. he recent report of the President, Hon. T. L. owell, shows a very satisfactory result in the peration of the line during the last year, as ompared with the previous years, before the an Handle link was finished. This ork, including the great iron bridge over the hio, at Steubenville, was accomplished by the Western Transportation Company, under many difficulties and at great cost. Our city has al eady been greatly benefitted by this direct utlet to the West. While it gives us an in rease of business, it affords the facilities for ommodating a large increase. A number of ew first class locomotives are now being built at ittsburgh for the line, and the first instalment ill soon be delivered on the road, where they re much needed for the prompt movement of reight which naturally seeks the short line to arket.

The future prospects of this line are extremely lattering. With their financial affairs satisactorily adjusted, they will be able to pay their mployees promptly and insure better discipline in their forces, and to put new iron in the old track, and then with a full equipment of motive power and care the short line will do a reight and passenger business at once gratifying to its friends and astonishing to its rivals.

The Kingdom of Canada.

The principal features of the Canadian Confederation Bill have been published. It establishes a monarchy on our northern border, to be called the Kingdom of Canada, with a Parliament, the upper branch of which will be called the Senate—an American idea—the lower the Commons. The organization of the local legislatures is described as consisting of a Legislative Council and House of Assembly, with the exception of the Province of Ontario (now Upper Canada), which is to have but one chamber, known as "the Legislative Assembly of Ontario."

The Queen's representative presiding over the new kingdom is to retain the old title of Governor General, with a salary of $50 000. Each Province is to have a Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General in council. The seat of government is to be Ottowa, subject to royal prerogative. Toronto, Quebec, Halifax and Fredericton are to be the seats of the Local Legislatures. A railroad from St. Lawrence to Halifax, Nova Scotia, is to be commenced in six months after the union, and completed within three years. Provision is made for the admission hereafter into the union of New Foundland, Prince Edward's Island, Rupert's Land, the Northwest Territory and British Columbia, on such terms as the Parliament of Canada shall deem equitable and as shall receive the assent given.

Governor Swann Haliteh.

The arrangements for inaugurating Lieutenant Governor Cox Governor of Maryland, in the place of Governor Swann, who has been chosen to the United States Senate, were made for Tuesday. But Swann has suddenly received a revelation—the exact time whereof was day and hour of the announcement that his case would be referred to the Judiciary Committee when he should offer to take his seat. Thereupon he sent to Lieutenant Governor Cox the following note:

"Having informed you of my purpose to resign the position which I now hold as Governor of Maryland on this day, I now state, in order that it may be communicated to the Senate, to whom the announcement has been made, that I do not feel at liberty to take this important step without further time for deliberation.

"I shall communicate with the General Assembly at as early a day as practicable upon it is subject.

(Signed) "THOMAS SWANN."

Commenting on the fiasco, the Baltimore *American* says:

There are some positions in which he who hesitates is lost, and Governor Swann is just now upon that perilous point. He knows not whether to give up what he has got for that which he seeks, and will probably end in losing both. In any event he is heartily sick of the position, is in the last stage of decay to a phonic man, and his most determined political opponent would hardly wish to place him in a humiliating party position than that which he now occupies.

The Fenians Again

The Fenians have been holding a secret Convention in Utica, New York, under the auspices of the Roberts party. The report says: It is contemplated to make final arrangements for operations in Canada at a much earlier period of the season than the public would be led to expect. The Roberts Fenians claim to be in a far superior state of efficiency in the matter of arms, munitions, &c., than at any other time last year. They express their intention not to remove here until they feel confident of securing a foothold on Canadian soil; they go to stay, is their laconic expression, and from the general appearance of activity among the body it is evident trouble for the Kanucks is brewing in the Fenian camp.

The Tariff Bill.

PARSE IN CHURCHES—The Boston *Traveller* is decidedly opposed to quartette choirs to sing praises in churches. In England they are known. It contends that the people should praise God; all classes, all ages, all ranks and conditions within the sanctuary should help to raise the peals of thanksgiving: they should let their voices swell out without fear but with heartiness. We may hear discords and we are willing to, but if we do not open eyes, there would be lost amid the tide of sacred song. Never should sky in an audience remain seated, even spectators or listeners, when prayer is offered to "Heaven's Eternal King." But they should rise and unite with all the powers that God has given them.

A FRENCH FAILURE—A Paris letter by the last steamer says: "The principal, and we may say only important event of the week has been the failure of the firm of L. Politeaine, at Lille (heretofore considered one of the richest and most firmly established in France, bringing down with it several of the best houses at Lille and Roubaix. The Bank of France is said to be involved in the failure to the enormous amount; nevertheless, such is the bank's credit that the effect of the loss upon the value of its shares has been insignificant."

THE ROYAL FAMILY.—The *Court Circular* announces that Queen Victoria intends to take a cruise during the coming summer. The Victoria and Albert yacht was to be ready by the 20th of May. The Prince and Princess of Wales also intend to take an extensive yachting cruise during the summer. The same journal says that besides the intention of the Prince of Wales to pay a visit to Ireland this year, it is the Queen's intention to visit the Lakes of Killarney during the present year.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr Stanton has been summoned before the Judiciary Committee and made to produce the letter deposited in his safe by Andrew Johnson, which purports to have been written by Andrew Johnson to Jefferson Davis, &c. Should the Judiciary Committee report all the "evidence" presented to it, and instruct it, the impeachment may be considered for as a certainty. But I cannot believe that they will do so.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

There does not now appear to be the slightest chance that the House and Senate can agree upon any measure for funding or redeeming the Compound Interest Notes. The Senators desire to have them converted into Loan Certificates, while the representatives clamor for their redemption in greenbacks. The Administration has announced his bill for a consolidation of the public debt at six per cent. interest, one per cent. of which is to be paid as a Government tax.

RECONCILIATION.

The airy castles of the compromise men are fast topping over, and there are fewer signs of a compromise between the White House and the Capitol than there were a week ago. There are those who cling to a belief that the President will sign the Military bill, but I think that he will veto it in a temperate message, the legal points of which Judge Black may now be preparing.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

General Butler tells his acquaintances not to look for an early session of the Fortieth Congress, as he has a programme in hand that will hold it to its work far into the "dog days," and possibly not admit of even a breathing spell at that time.

FORTHCOMING VETO.

The President will send the Veto Message with Military bill back to Congress on Wednesday. Several Democratic members who visited the White House yesterday had a view to learning what conclusion Mr. Johnson had come to in this regard came away with information in accordance with the above announcement. The President also stated candidly, that he did not feel inclined to defer his message until so nearly the close of the session as to make it appear that he availed himself of the "pocket" veto, thereby enabling a majority of the House to filibuster on the passage of the measure until the 30th Congress had expired. Only a couple of days or half days to each session of Congress to override the veto. In this decision it becomes patent that the President has been strongly influenced by Hon. R. J. Walker and Senator Reverdy Johnson, the former urging Executive concession in a long letter, and the latter in the course of repeated interviews with the President since the passage and submission of the bill. Mr. Walker has not only been in the hands of the President during the last day or two, and makes principal use of arguments looking to the restoration of commercial interests and tranquility of trade, through compromise, between Congress and the Executive. Senator Johnson has set up a variety of considerations grounded upon the idea that it is better to yield to any lawful evil, than, by opposing, increase and intensify its malignant effects. Under the circumstances, the veto message is to be brought in early and will be void of little else than a legal argument to be drawn in whole by Attorney General Stanbery.

GEN. GRANT'S OPINIONS.

Gen. Grant, in private conversation, yesterday, expressed the opinion that the military bill does not confer any more power upon the army than it was authorized to assume under the Civil Rights bill. The Military bill as at first reported, he was decidedly opposed to, and in a present modified form he finds much to criticise. During the course of conversation upon the subject of Congress, he remarked, decidedly, that while Congress and administrations were being provided it would be well for the Legislature to forbid that no officer of the army should be eligible while in such service to the office of President.

FIRST EDITIO
12 O'CLOCK M.

THE CAPITA.

Compound Interest otes.

Bill Provicing for The ifedeption.

Transfer of Civil Actions Reb States to United States Court

Commissioner of Pubc Bildings.

Proposed Abolition th Office.

Chances of the Farf Bill.

The Military Recorruction Bill.

Rumor that the Presint will Sign It

Report of the Impchment Committe

Duration of Fortiet Congress, First Sest.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburg Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. February 27, 1867.

Redemption of Compod Interes Notes.

In the Senate to day, those important bill passed was that for the redemption of compound interest notes. Lave risto very little debate. The Senate haseen thoroughly canvassed, and those in or of isuing more greenbacks were so few numbe that no opposition to the bill, accommended by Mr. Sherman, was manifes. Mr. Sherman made a few remarks, in which he denounced the attempt to issue more leytenders as virtual repudiation, and an actual fail to the creditors of the Governmwhich would be inexcusable. The following is the text of the bill as passed by the Senate, now goes to the House for concurrence in amendments.

Be it Enacted, Etc., That the purpose of redeeming and retiring compound interest notes outstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authord and directed to issue temporary loan certifies in the manner prescribed by section four of the act entitled "An act to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approd June 30, 1864;" provid, that not less than 50 fifths of the entire reserve of such banknall consist of lawful money of the United Stat; *and provided further*, that the amount of such temporary certificates issued at one time shall not exceed one hundred millions of dollar

SECTION 2 *Ane it further mated*, That no National Bank all either pay or receive interest on any poon of its reserve when deposited in any ter national bank, and no compound interest notes shall not be held or counted a pof their reserve after the first day of July nex

Transr of Civil Actions.

A bill was pased allowing the transfer of law cases from the State courts to United States courts in the is rebel States, when one of the parties in the its has good reason to believe that he cann receive justice in the State courts.

Miscelneous Appropriation.

The miscelneous appropriation bill was taken up at to o'clock, A number of amendments to the use bill were recommended by the Finance committee. Among the res was one which gave a section abolishing the office of Commission of Public Buildings, and providing for the election by the Senate of Superintendent of Public Printing. This led to a sharp debate in the course of which Mr. Wade alluded to the be called the friends of the President, and he urges that as a reason why the Capitol and its grounds should be under the control of a man friendly to Congress.

The Tariff Bill.

Mr. Morill is zealously pushing the tariff bill in the House, but it has no chance of getting through before Congress. The House Ways and Means Committee made two hundred and seventy-five amendments to the Senate bill, and of these barely thirteen had been considered up to two P. M. to-day. When the fact is considered that the session ends at noon on Monday, the chances of getting the bill through the House at the present progress is reason for the Senate to act upon it, are dubious. Indeed the free traders and those on the other hand who fear a reduction of present duties on certain articles in which they are interested, seem to have joined forces to defeat action upon the new bill.

The Reconstruction Bill

Contrary to general expectation the veto message of the Military Reconstruction bill was not sent to Congress to-day. A runor floated around the Capitol all day that the President would sign the bill, and Gen. Grant was given as authority for the statement. It did not find very general credence, and arose probably from the fact that General Grant had a long interview with the President last night. A memorial signed by one hundred and fifty prominent Conservative New Yorkers was laid before the President to-day urging him to sign the bill.

The Impeachment.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have made up their report on impeachment and will present it on Friday or Saturday next. It will not positively submit any of the evidence which has been taken, but will simply recommend that the investigation be continued a the next Congress, as there is not time to complete it during this one.

The Fortieth Congress.

Quite an active canvass took place to-day among the members regarding the duration of the Fortieth Congress, and it was generally conceded that the session would last a week after the Reconstruction Bill becomes a law.

Ratification.

Official notice of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment has been received by Congress from the Legislatures of Wisconsin and Rhode Island.

Virginia and Reconstruction.

Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, has come out in favor of taking action under the Reconstruction bill, should it become a law. He says that it disfranchises a but five per cent. of the whole population of that State. The members of the present State Legislature, with whom he conversed, were opposed to taking action.

Returned from Canada.

Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, member of the Judiciary Committee, returned to-night from Canada, where he has been to take evidence on the impeachment question.

Gallantry to General Scott.

At the night session of the Senate, a joint resolution for the erection of an equestrian statue to the memory of General Scott was passed.

Fight Over the Omnibus Bill.

The Omnibus Appropriation bill came up, and on the question of paying Assistant Assessors in the South who could not take the oath of office, the refined eloquence of Mr. Sumner and the coarse vituperation of Mr. Chandler were brought to bear upon the Secretary of the Treasury with such force as to provoke an angry rebuke to each from Mr. Fessenden. Mr. Chandler said that the Secretary was a pauper. Mr Sumner contented himself with calling him a criminal, and the office was to create sympathy on the floor and in the galleries for the officer so indecently assailed. There are no indications of a close of the debate, though it is close to midnight.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1867.

APPROVED.

The President has approved the resolution to extend and facilitate the citizens of the United States engaged in the survey of a route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

APPOINTMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court to-morrow adjourns till the first Monday in April.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of James W. Black, Collector of Internal Revenue Sixth District of Missouri.

CANADIAN OFFICIALS.

Hon. Jno. A. McDonald is to be Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, or Upper Canada; Hon. Jno Rose, M. P., from Montreal, or Quebec, or Lower Canada.

From Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27.—The Yokohoma Herald of January 23d, says the Tycoon had invited the foreign representatives at Osoca to meet the foreign representatives at Osoca to meet the foreign representatives at Osoca to meet

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1867.

On the third page will be found an entertaining letter from JENNIE JUNE, giving the New York and Paris Fashions for March.

The Chicago corn market has declined eleven to twelve cents a bushel in the last three days.

The alleged sudden resolution which Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, is said to have formed, not to accept the seat in the United States Senate, to which he was chosen, is significant. Of course there is much speculation as to the cause--but what more reasonable than that he has become frightened by the rumors that his election will be investigated, which must lead to some ugly developments, involving the President as well? This, quite likely, is the reason for the sudden resolution to which Gov. SWANN is reported to have come, to remain where he is.

In the House of Representatives of Ohio, the motion looking to striking out the word "white" wherever it occurs in the State Constitution, was negatived, the yeas being 26, the nays 50.

The Pittsburgh *Post* has another spasm --about the mills, the workmen and the COMMERCIAL. We cannot, for the life of us, see what connection there is between the fact that the COMMERCIAL is patronized, among others, by the business men and manufacturers of Pittsburgh, and the fact the iron mills have stopped: nor do we propose to discuss the latter subject as though there was such a connection, for in fact there is none whatever.

As we understand it, there is no mystery in the case. The manufacturers, finding that they could not continue to run their mills without a loss, stopped them. And this arose from the fact that wages here were higher than anywhere else. A certain class of mechanics were demanding and receiving eight and nine dollars a ton, when the same class elsewhere were receiving from five and a half to seven dollars; and the difference as to most of other branches was on a corresponding scale. Trade being almost stagnant and prices of manufactured articles going down, business reached the inevitable pass when the mills could be run only at a loss and consequently were stopped. A single fact will illustrate the whole subject. Iron of English and Eastern manufacture can be bought by Pittsburgh manufacturers and sold at a profit for less than they can manufacture it themselves--the excess of the price of labor in Pittsburgh being the controling reason in the case.

We are no authority, but we understand that our manufactures will resume whenever they can do so without a loss; that they do not ask that the lowest price elsewhere shall be the standard here, but such a rate as will be fair and equitable to all concerned.

We are willing to co-operate with our contemporary to bring about such a state of things, but if its design is to foster a feeling that will operate as a bearer, we have nothing but words of condemnation.

THE RIGHT WAY AT LAST.

It is plain to every one and not denied by any, that the present measure for restoring the Union is a more stringent one, on the Southern people who have been in rebellion, than any proposed before. And it is also true that it is a measure, been forced into existence by the abuse and insult with which former measures have been treated in the South. The forbearance and good temper of the loyal people, which have excited the surprise and admiration of the world, have been gradually put in abeyance when it was found that they only met with perversion and indignity from the politicians of the South, and only raised higher their pretentious claims, without at all forwarding the work of reconstruction. The disposition to make their condition as easy as possible, and as much as possible to consult their wishes in the business, very naturally grew weaker under such a regimen, and the determination of the loyal people, to have the Union properly restored, betook itself to more energetic and authoritative expedients.

This we take to be the true theory that has governed the movement for restoring the Federal relations of the States that were in insurrection. The loyal hand had its grasp on the neck of the snake secession. The gentleness of the pressure tempted the snake to try to slip through if possible, far enough to secure escape or a chance to bite. And this attempt naturally made the squeeze the tighter. All the stringency has been induced by the causes referred to, for the previous measures, with reference to the freedmen and the Union people, were not adopted until they were found to be absolutely necessary.

As the progsess of adaptation has gone on under the leadings of a visible necessity, it is probable that the measures have gained in efficiency what may have been lost in gentleness, and that the execution of the plan now adopted will secure better results to the South itself, as well as to the Union, than would have ensued, had either of the previous propositions been carried into effect. The spokesmen of the South, some of them, at least, make a wry face and utter a deep groan at the measure, but the wiser heads among them will, at least by a second look at it, be convinced that it opens a feasible plan for reconstruction, and, if they receive it wisely, a good one.

HEADING THEM OFF.

A home compliment of a very decided and significant character was lately paid to the warehousing system of business in Chicago, by the *Times* of that city. It seems that a bill, relating to the business, had been tampered with and altered, before being passed and previous to its signature by the Governor, in such a way as to materially affect its efficacy. The *Times*, which has been showing up the dishonorable and dishonest practices connected with the cattle, grain, and other produce dealings in Chicago, thus remarks on the knavery of the interference with the bill, which was fortunately discovered and counteracted by a supplementary enactment:

"Of course, the rascality so fortunately discovered was perpetrated by the procurement of the land pirates who constitute the warehouse interest in this city. They did that, which, if perpetrated in a ordinary business transaction between individuals, would be a penitentiary offense. If there be people who have heretofore doubted as to the villainous character of this interest, we look for it will be enough now. To this has it come--a temptation to thwart a measure of public justice and fair dealing and perpetrate their own contemptible frauds theft and plunder, the warehousemen of Chicago have published their own infamy."

The bill we have not seen, but, we have no doubt, from the reference to it in the last sentence of the above extract, that its enforcement will have some good effect even at this distance, in relieving bread eaters from the enormous impositions that have been inflicted by the "fraud, theft and plunder" of Chicago dealers and others. And we hope that, as a beginning has been made, in several points, to correct by laws the abuses of trade, the numerous iniquities and wrongs that have sprung up may be chased out of every legitimate business, and that a new era, of rather a restored old times era, of mutual integrity and confidence, may be inaugurated in the business world.

TOO MUCH "STRIKE."

A few days ago, as announced at the time in our news columns, during a "strike" in Louisville, Ky., a couple of men, going to work, were violently assaulted and beaten, and obliged to desist from labor. The men were moulders by trade, and were prevented from working by members of the Moulders' Union, according to the account of the affair given in the papers.

This little piece of news suggests some thoughts and inquiries that have an important connection with every man's personal and public interests. Under the Government of the United States, and according to the laws of every State, every man is guaranteed the right to pursue his employment in peace and safety, as long as he does not interfere with the rights of other people. This supposes also the right of fixing, by contract between employer and employed, the rate of compensation. Any arrangement that is satisfactory to the parties themselves, acting freely and without constraint, may be supposed a just arrangement. At any rate, the affair is their own, and others have no right to interfere with it by acts of violence or otherwise.

We do not enter on a discussion of the question of Trades' Unions, which has given rise to a great deal of debate. Something can be said, and with plausibility, on both sides of the general question. But there can be no reasonable doubt as to the right of individual citizens to work for wages that are satisfactory to themselves, whatever may be the ideas of other people. For can it be denied that they are fully entitled to the protection of the laws of the land, and if the central principles of free government could be contravened in this case, the same might be done in all other cases, and even the form and appearance of civil liberty would be at an end. The oppression and cruelty of such acts as the one referred to may be much greater in some case than in others. If the families of those two men were suffering for want of food, and the men themselves in perfect health had an opportunity of earning the means of supplying them, they would have been worse than savages not to have embraced it. And not much better would employees be who should take advantage of their necessities in fixing their compensation, or those fellow craftsmen who should violently frustrate their endeavors to earn bread for their families.

Acts of violence must encounter the disapprobation of every good citizen. Laws and liberties give way when such acts are tolerated. And the danger is increased if they result from organization and purpose. There are no better laws than general ones known and recognized in the community. Regulations and laws, approved by societies, Unions, sects, parties, if allowed to contravene the guarantees of personal liberty, may do immense injury. In the matter of wages such means may raise wages or lower them, to the damage of general business and to the suffering of individuals.

THE WATER AND THE OIL REFINERIES.

Mr. MCKEE'S bill, designed to secure the water, from which our city supply is drawn, from filthy and poisonous infusions, is encountering decided opposition from the oil refiners. The Association on Tuesday passed an energetic resolution and adopted other measures in opposition to the bill, with the design to prevent it from becoming a law. The interests of the oil trade in this city are very extensive and important. And they should not be brought into danger or embarrassment, on any trifling grounds, especially on grounds which, so far as known to the public, are altogether conjectural.

We are not aware that any thorough investigation, of a scientific character, has been made to ascertain whether the water of the Allegheny river is injured for drinking purposes by the oil business conducted on its banks. It may be so, or it may not. The right kind of investigation, thoroughly prosecuted, alone can determine. So extensive an interest as the oil business should not be damaged upon mere conjecture. Perhaps the Association overstate the extent of damage the bill would do, when they say, it "will entirely ruin the refining business in Allegheny county." And perhaps the statement may be taken for more than it concedes, by those who are concerned about the purity and healthfulness of the water, for although it tacitly admits the flow of the waste water into the river, it does not admit the noxious character of it.

But, supposing the river water to be bad, and bad in consequence of the impurities pouring into it, a number of other questions should be discussed and decided before stopping the oil business by legislation. One of these we have referred to--whether the waste from refineries does the mischief to the water. Another is, how large a proportion of the pollution and infection of the water comes from the oil business, and how large from the drainage and sewerage of the upper part of the two cities, occupied by 30,000 or 40,000 inhabitants, and all the slaughter houses. A third question proper for consideration is, would the law, applied in Allegheny county, secure the end aimed at, provided the evil to be removed comes from the oil business. It should be stopped in Armstrong and Westmorland counties, and in all places above on the river. In fact, all the holes in the "oil regions" would have to be plugged up tight, to meet the design of Mr. MCKEE's bill, so far as it appears on the surface. And then, there is a fourth question, which we would have expected to occur to the mind of a business man and legislator, viz: is the method proposed the only, or the best or even a practicable, way of obviating the difficulty about water in these cities. To us, it looks vastly like the policy of burning the barn to get rid of rats.

Let it not be supposed that we are indifferent to the question of pure, healthful water for these cities. We have said more than our cotemporaries in favor of having the best water possible. We have protested against drinking the drainage of nearly a quarter of the city. That would be bad enough, independent of the oil business. The oil business added makes it so much the more disgusting. But what is to be done? The answer, according to the theory of Mr. MCKEE's bill is, first, destroy the oil business from Pittsburgh to Pithole; and on the same principle, secondly, depopulate half of the Fifth Ward, all of the Ninth, and the boroughs for five miles above on both sides of the river, and restore all that crowded and busy region to the sweet rurality of fields and flowers.

But before either of these measures is adopted, it is to be hoped that some one may rise up gifted with the inspiration to suggest the extension of our supply pipe, up the river, at least so far as Sharpsburg. That could be done in a year and at a cost comparable to a small part of a year's oil business. MOHAMET was too shrewd to wait for the mountain to come to him, when it was much easier for him to go to the mountain.

REDUCTION OF THE COST OF TELEGRAPHING.

The construction of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line, so as to connect Pittsburgh with the seaboard and the principal intermediate points, and the energetic pushing forward of the line West ward, with the prospect of reaching at an early day the principal commercial cities there, has led to a material reduction of the cost of sending dispatches by the Western Union Line, which reduction has been followed by the new line. The public will hail with great satisfaction this first fruit of legitimate competition, and so confer its patronage as to stimulate the competition, and make the reduction permanent and even greater. While we have nothing but words of encouragement to the new line, we have to thank the old one for the marked concession it has made--a concession that at the same time is a confession that the old rates were too high and that cheap telegraphing must come sooner or later--not here only, but all over the country. The attention of the reader is referred to the card of GEORGE H. THURSTON, Esq., President of the Pacific and Atlantic Company, in another column, wherein are set forth the purposes and expectations of that company.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.--The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "It is highly creditable to the members of the Legislature that they scrutinize with great care and caution all legislation with reference to the railroads, and steadfastly oppose all propositions which are not clearly for the benefit of the State. It is honorable to them that neither personal nor local interests, nor the influence of friends, have induced them to pass any bill which seems to convert the property of the State to private uses, and we hope that the same fidelity and caution will continue to protect the people's interests." Could as much be said of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the people would rejoice as they have not rejoiced within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, the surrender of LEE excepted.

MR. BARNUM, the showman, candidate for Congress in Connecticut, has written a letter giving everybody to understand that he will not spend money--except in a legitimate way--to secure his election.

THERE is trouble among the Kentucky Democracy. The Louisville *Democrat* repudiates the ticket, which is composed of ultra rebels.

CATTLE brought into Missouri from Texas, on a close examination, have been found to communicate to native stock fatal disease, and the Legislature has taken action with the view of preventing their importation. So great has the evil grown that Missouri have armed and organized themselves to destroy the Texas herds, and, in some cases, possiblecattle drovers of Texas cattle have met with a summary fate when they refused to turn back their droves. The Texas cattle, though healthful, seem to infect the neighborhood where they are kept, and the Missouri herds feeding on pastures in which these Texas cattle have been herded quickly sicken and die.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is reported that at a recent meeting of the Directors of the Union Telegraph Company in New York, it was voted to abandon all further work on the Russian extension lines. The successful operation of the Atlantic cable makes the proposed overland cable unnecessary.

The editor of the Gardiner *Journal* is offering premiums for subscribers. His is one: For two new subscribers, furnished by any good-looking young lady, we will furnish a husband or if we fail in that, we will marry her ourself as soon as the law will allow.

Petitions are in circulation among the colored people, asking the Legislature of Ohio to submit to the people of the State the question of striking the word white from the Constitution; but, whether by intention or oversight, it does not request immediate submission. While there is a difference of opinion among the leaders of the colored population as to the expediency of having a vote on the subject, at the coming election, there seems to be none among the masses.

The refusal of Mr. Howlett, Secretary of the territory of Idaho, to pay the members, before he had received instructions from Washington, was the occasion for very riotous proceedings on the part of several members, who broke up the furniture of the hall and placed the Secretary's life in danger. He paid such as took the oath of allegiance, no real Union man took any part in the proceeding.

The well known publishing house of Wm. B. Smith & Co., having its center of operations at Raleigh, and a branch at New Orleans, has succumbed to the pressure of hard times. This is an old house, and one that has done more than any other in the South for the dissemination of journalistic literature. They have been publishing a number of periodicals, which were poor property at the present stage of Southern finances.

By way of illustration of what is thought of America in some parts of Germany, an intelligent letter-writer says: As I was taking my last walk with Dr. Tholuck, a day or two since, the venerable Rector told me with all the seriousness and gravity that he had always thought he should be afraid to go to America--there must be so many ruffians in the streets of the cities! And by way of preparing my mind for the trying scenes that might await me on my return home, he kindly and tenderly added that I might probably find the country in the midst of a revolution.

In Paris a new paper, to be printed and edited entirely by women, is talked of as one of the novelties of the Exposition. It is to be an experiment; and if it be sufficiently encouraged it will be made permanent. George Sand is mentioned as one of the contributors, and many of the most brilliant women of the capital have promised to furnish its columns with the news and gossip of society, art and literature that is ever afloat there.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that the shares in National banks are subject to State taxation in the hands of the shareholders.

A correspondent in British Honduras, dating at Belize on the 3d of February, says:--Another Indian war has started after the Indians, in charge of Colonel Wesley, of the British army. The facts of the late defeat of her Majesty's troops are so disgraceful that for the credit of the soldiers I forbear to give the details. It is ascertained that Mr. Rhys, the commissioner to the Indians, whom the expedition was sent to support, was left wounded on the battle field. Two days after the battle he, with a soldier who had been left for dead, came out on the road towards the nearest villa to the field where they were met by six Indians and shot.

PERSONAL.

--Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, a popular Baptist preacher of San Francisco, has thrown a fire brand into the denomination by openly espousing open communion. He has organized a church entertaining his views, which is rapidly increasing in strength and members. The other Baptist churches have been trying to pour cold water upon the new church, but the more they pour the brighter seems to burn the flame. He has published a little book entitled "Open Communion, or the Lord's Table for the Lord's People," which is meeting with general favor.

--Miss Anna E. Dickinson is at present engaged in writing a novel, many of the incidents in which are said to be drawn from her own life. It will be, of course, a fierce protest against the tyranny and usurpations of men, and an earnest censure of the weakness and littleness of women.

--The forthcoming excursion through the Mediterranean and Black Seas, to which we have heretofore alluded has become the subject of considerable attention in New York, as well as in Brooklyn, where it was projected. A first class and capacious steamer is to be contracted for the time into a pleasure yacht, and with a company of not more than four-fifths the vessel's capacity, will go from point to point to suit the accommodation and pleasure of those on board. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and a few personal friends formed the first nucleus of what has already become a goodly sized company. The programme, so far as made out, provides for an absence of about five months, leaving New York June 1st, next. During this time a couple of days are to be spent at the Azores and Gibraltar; eight at Marseilles; ten at Genoa; six at Leghorn; eight at Naples; one at Palermo, Athens and Corinth; two at Constantinople, Sebastopol and Smyrna; ten or twelve at Bairut and Joppa; four or five at Alexandria, and one at Malta. Cagliari, Palma and Valentia, besides one or two days each at Medina and Bermuda, on the way home.

--The handless and footless member of Parliament, Kavanagh, appeared in that body on the 5th. He was brought to the table in a wheeled chair to be sworn. The honorable member, after taking the oath, signed the Parliamentary roll by placing the pen between the ends of his arms. He appeared to write with great fluency. After signing his name he was in the usual form introduced to the Speaker, to whom he bowed, and then by placing his arms in brass sockets, and turning some screws which operated upon the wheels of his chair, he passed out of the House.

--The oldest of the superior officers of the French army, and probably of any army in Europe Colonel Andre Marceau, has just died at Chalons sur Saone, in his one hundred and third year. He was born at Lyons, in 1764. He entered the service in 1781, in the Cantabrian Hussars--a corps which became in 1791 the Fifth Battalion of Light Infantry. He served in all the wars of the first Napoleon, and in 1815 was placed on half pay. He then counted thirty-four years' active service, twenty one campaigns, five wounds, and he had repeatedly distinguished himself. He was a Knight of the Empire, Officer of the Legion of Honor, and Knight of the Military Order of St. Louis. Only two years ago the Emperor Napoleon III. conferred on this gallant veteran the cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor.

--The *Court Circular* says: "We are very glad to be in a position to confirm the announcement that the Prince of Wales will, for a portion of the year, take up his residence in Ireland. Though this has been determined on, the details connected with the event have not as yet been entirely decided upon."

--A middle aged lady of Indianapolis has brought suit against Robert L. Walpole, a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician, for breach of promise of marriage, and assesses the damages at the modest sum of $50,000.

--A Fortress Monroe letter asserts that Jefferson Davis is free from all restrictions in the way of exercise, and could escape if he chose. It is said also, that he is, and has for some time been in the receipt of large sums of money from his admirers, so that his income is equal to that of the President of the United States.

--Ex Gov. Jack Hamilton, of Texas, has announced himself as a candidate for the Post master of the House of Representatives in the Fortieth Congress.

Starvation in South Carolina.

Dr. J. F. G Mittag, a gentleman of learning and high character, writes to Mrs. Dr. Francis in New York, from Lancasterville, South Carolina, as follows:--

"This district, owing to the disasters consequent upon the war, and the almost total failure of the crops, is in a most deplorable state of destitution of the necessaries to support its people and live stock. The district contains about ten thousand population, and not more perhaps, than twenty families of the whole number have a supply of food for the season. There are about five hundred individuals in a very alarming state of want, and unless immediate relief is afforded, many of them must die by starvation. The balance of the population, not including the twenty families, and the five hundred individuals, have very limited supplies of provisions on hand."

This was a rabid secesh district, and the people did their worst to destroy the Government. Nevertheless the loyal people of the land stand ready to feed them.

Prayer for Colleges.

This is the day set apart by the churches of the country for special prayer for colleges. Religious exercises will be held in connection with many churches in this city, and it is to be hoped that there may be a very general attendance. It would seem as though there could be no more important subject for Christian men and women than the education of young men. This annual day of prayer is almost always attended by happy results. That it will be so this year will be the earnest prayer of all who have an interest in the advance of the highest education and the truest culture.

Possible Canadian Annexation.

The London correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* mentions a "current report" that not a few of the confederate delegates "have stated in a somewhat petulant humor, that if confederation be rejected by the imperial parliament the Province can fall back on the secret project of the American Government's offering annexation on very advantageous terms; that the scheme would accept all Canadian debts and obligations, and would generally extend all benefits contemplated by confederation."

Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Messrs. A. H. McHenry & Co., of Philadelphia, announce the establishment of a line of four first-class steamships to run direct between Philadelphia and Liverpool, without stopping at any other port either going or returning. The experiment made with an indirect line by the same firm has proved conclusively that the business men of Philadelphia are prepared to sustain a proper line like this, running direct, and that it can be made quite profitable.

Maximilian to Remain in Mexico.

A Spanish gntleman residing in this city, and who is in a position to be in possession of reliable information, tells us that he has such from the City of Mexico, as to the intent ons of the Emperor Maximilian. He is assured by persons, who have a right to know, that it is the firm determination of the Emperor to remain and share the fate of the friends of law and order in that distracted country. He is rather encouraged than discouraged by the departure of the French; for the intervention of any foreign power is odious to the Mexicans and the gathering around him of such chiefs as MIRAMON and MARQUEZ may leave for a long time stood aloof, is very reassuring to him. He will not stand in the way of any adjustment of their dissensions Maximilian may prove to be the general wish of the best and most trusted men of the nation, but he will not desert Mexico so long as such men desire him to remain.--*N. Y. Dispatch.*

The Eastern Question and the United States.

It is stated by a London journal known to be generally well informed in court and political secrets, "that great annoyance is exhibited in the official circles of France on account of the mission of General KALEC'KIS to Washington," and that "the Emperor (Napoleon) had expressed great indignation at the prospect of America interference in the affairs of Europe, especially when it is directed to a diffusive point such as that of the Eastern question." It is further said that "there is, too, a fresh source of uneasiness in the attitude assumed by the United States with respect to the Russian policy in the Levant," and that "so strong is this feeling that King George of Greece will not be invited to make any stay in France on his way to Denmark."

ELEGANT PERFUMERY.

Lubin's Extracts, all odors;
Coudray's Extracts, all odors;
Lowe's Extracts, all odors;
Bean's Extracts, all odors;
Coudray's Fine French Pomades;
Soct. Hygi-nique Hair Oil;
Coudray's Fine Stick Pomades,
Coudray's and Lubin's Toilet Soaps,
Genuine Farina Cologne,
Low's Frown Windsor Soap,
French Moustache Wax.

In fact, the largest and finest assortment of Fine Perfumery and Toilet Articles in the city; also, a large stock of best English Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Hair Dressing Combs, Bath Towels, Fresh Gloves, &c., &c. For a full article at a low price, go to

MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,
385 Market st. corner Diamond, near Fifth st.
Depot for "Wilson's Consumption Remedy."

HEAR WHAT THE

REV. ISAAC AIKEN SAYS IN RELATION

TO THE

Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine

OF THE AGE.

"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE."

[From the Presbyterian Banner.]

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh:--I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been relieved by the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. My friends know that of late years my case was an extreme one. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and as to forage would "about one-third of my meals, in a sour, undigested mass. In the more severe attacks I would come, I would lose all strength, and be utterly helpless. Indeed, on such occasions, that for days together I could not retain anything, but the simplest slops, and dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to have a comfortable hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine, I ceased vomiting gradually all symptoms passed away, and flesh and strength returned, and now I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table.

Six months have now passed without symptoms of the former disease, and I am thankful to say that by all, even physicians, so marvelous that for a time it was thought it might be fictitious. I am now satisfied that I have been not merely relieved, but entirely cured, and that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all the victims of Dyspepsia. Yours truly, ISAAC AIKEN,
Late pastor of Beaver street Methodist Church,
Allegheny, Pa., 1868.

The Sole Agent for COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in Pittsburgh, is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market Street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Price: One Dollar per Bottle. Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sent by Express anywhere.
mh28-3w3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING.

SELLING OUT OF A

WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE.

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailors' Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All dealers in the above goods should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OPENING

Will open THURSDAY, March 1st, a handsome assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY,

Mrs. M. MCNEAL,
Successor to Mrs. M. C. Daly,
No. 44 St. Clair st. cet.

DRIED FRUIT.

60 bbls choice halves Peaches,
20 bbls choice quarters Peaches,
14 bbls choice Sliced Peaches,
150 bushels good Dry Apples,
90 bushels prime dry Apples.

Just Received on Consignment, and for sale low to the trade.

SCHOMAKER & LANG,
172 and 174 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH LEAD PIPE

AND

SHEET LEAD WORKS,

Make to order and keep on hand all Sizes and Lengths of

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES; ALSO

PLUMBER MATERIALS,
BRASS AND IRON COCKS,
STEAM GAUGES,
STEAM PUMPS, Etc.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

NO. 167 SMITHFIELD ST.

ABEL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

ARTIFICIAL

FLOWERS,

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

NO. 54 ST. CLAIR STREET,

SECOND FLOOR.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

The Executors of J. M. PORTER, deceased, now offer for sale, all the right, title, interest and claim of the said estate, in 26 valuable coal privileges, with sufficient surface for manufacturing purposes. Said lots are located fronting on the Allegheny river and Allegheny Valley Railroad about 21 miles from Pittsburgh, and are finely situated for any manufacturing purpose, especially for salt and oil. lots No. 6 and 8 being leased, and containing fine salt and oil wells, the former now yielding a rent to the estate for salt some of $2,000 per year; said lots contain from 18 to 20 acres of coal each, and have a frontage of from 2 to 5 rods on the Allegheny river and Allegheny Valley R. R.

Plans of said lots can be seen, and terms of sale made known on application to the Executors residing in Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.

JAMES R. FULTON,
WM. V. EVANS,
JAS. MCCALL, Sr.
Executors.

TENT ON THE BEACH,

WHITTIER'S NEW POEM.

ONE VOLUME, 12MO. PRICE $1 50.

The Last Warning Cry,

Cummings New Book, one vol. 12mo. Price $1 50.

Just Received by

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
93 WOOD STREET.

$200.000 to Loan

ON

Government Securities,

In sums to suit borrowers, on from one to six months time, at low rates.

Jas. T. Brady & Co, Bankers.

tf CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

PRODUCE NOW RECEIVING.

Butter 1,000 lbs prime fresh Roll Butter Lard, 1,000 lbs Leaf Lard, in kegs. Apples 500 bush bright dry Apples. Peaches 200 bush. bright dry Peaches. Beans, 200 bush. small Beans. Cheese 300 lbs mild cutting Cheese. Cheese 200 lbs mild cutting Hamburg Cheese. 150 do. mild cutting Goshen. Sorghum 50 bbls bright and choice. Apples 100 bbls choice Russets, &c. Full stock of Groceries in store, for sale by H. RIDDLE,
No. 183 Liberty street.

N. O. MOLASSES AND SUGAR.

105 bbls strictly prime to choice Louisiana Plantation Molasses.
15 hhds prime N. O. Sugar; just arrived per steamer Kenka, and for sale by

WILLIAM MILLER,
Late Miller & Bickelson,
corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

TARTARIC ACID,

300 POUNDS FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

U. S. Government Depositary,

NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

UNITED STATES 7-30 NOTES

CONVERTED INTO

U. S. 5-20 Gold Bearing Bonds,

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

D LEET WILSON, Cashier.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

CONVERTED INTO THE

NEW 5-20 GOLD COUPON BOND,

INCLUDING THE

UNITED STATES 6'S, 1881.
UNITED STATES 6'S, 1862.
UNITED STATES 6'S, 1864.
UNITED STATES 6'S, 1865.

AND

7-30'S OF ALL SERIES.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

THE PNEUMATIC OR BESSEMER PROCESS.

To Manufacturers of Iron and Steel.

The proprietors and assignees of the several Letters Patent granted by the United States to HENRY BESSEMER and ROBERT MUSHET, of England, and to WM KELLY of this country, for certain improvements in the manufacture of Iron and Steel, having for the purpose of avoiding all conflict of claims therefore consolidated their interests in said patents, under a trust-deed, styled "The Trustees of the Pneumatic or Bessemer Process of making Iron and Steel," the undersigned, the Trustees aforesaid, invite attention to the working machinery of the above process which can be fully and freely examined at the Works of Messrs. W. KELLY & CO., Eagle Works, at Troy, N. Y.

The great STRENGTH, TOUGHNESS, perfect HOMOGENEITY and comparative CHEAPNESS of the PRODUCTION, of the PNEUMATIC CAST STEEL as well as the enormous extent of its manufacture and use abroad, are facts well known to require comment, and the undersigned are pleased to state that works have been, and others are now being erected in different sections of the country, in which, in part, the cement so rapidly increasing here for STEEL RAILS, AXLES, SPRINGS, TIRES, BOILER PLATES, FORGINGS &c. made by their process.

Licenses will now be granted on reasonable terms to all who desire to engage in the new manufacture, and the undersigned cordially invite all interested to correspond with them, as they have appointed WM. S. DURFEE of 418 Walnut street, Philadelphia, their General Agent, to attend to the management of this department of their business, and that all communications respecting licenses, and inquiries relative to the process and uses of the apparatus therefor, &c., should be addressed to him as above.

JOHN F. WINSLOW, Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Troy, N. Y.
DANL. J. MORRELL, Johnstown, Pa.
Trustees.

PROVISIONS.

SUGAR CURED HAMS,
DRIED BEEF,
BREAKFAST BACON,
SHOULDERS & SIDES,

CHOICE NO. 1 LARD,
EXTRA NO. 1 WINTER STRAINED LARD OIL,
TALLOW AND MILL GREASE.

I have in store a large stock of the above Provisions, which I am prepared to supply to the trade at the lowest market rate. Dealers will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
PORK PACKER,
No. 23 Seventh street, Pittsburgh.

LOOK AT THIS.

FRUIT TREES

FOR SPRING PLANTING

Parties who intend planting Vineyards, Orchards, Garden, Lawn &c., are advised to deal with responsible tree peddlers who will give as good satisfaction, greater variety and a superior quality of all classes of stock, as any one house establishment not large enough to employ tree peddlers. Unskilled references can be given any time if required by addressing

BOX 605, or 728, PITTSBURGH.

BUTLER & CHRISTIE,

ENGINEERS & PATENT SOLICITORS,

NO. 23 FIFTH ST., ROOM NO. 6,

AGENTS FOR THE

HARRISON BOILER,

The safest and most economical Steam Generator in use. Drawings and specifications of Rolling Mill machinery and Buildings of all kinds furnished to order. Mill machinery repaired and set on commission. Special attention paid to surveying and Plotting.

UNION BRASS WORKS,

MANSFIELD & FITZIMMONS.

BRASS FOUNDERS & FINISHERS,

Brass and Iron Cocks,
4-tube, Check and Angle Valves,
Whistles, Metallic and Lamp Packing, Steam and Water Gauges, &c.

Also, Sole Manufacturing Agents for

J. WOODS PATENT VALVELESS PUMPS

To which we invite the attention of Brewers, Distillers, Steamboatmen and all others having use for Force Pumps.

AT THE OLD PREMISES.

Messrs. Fleming, Torrens & Co.,

Herbwith announce that their Factory having been rebuilt after the late fire they have removed to the old premises,

Nos. 62 and 64 THIRD ST.,

Where they will be pleased to see their customers.

They are fully prepared to fill orders promptly, and at the best prices.

FOR RENT.

A Hall in Third Story of 58 Market street, now occupied by Black Duck.
First Floor Parlor No. 139 Grant street, suitable for offices.
Second Story Room or Office, No. 56 Market street.
A Room, suitable as sleeping apartments for one or two single gents.

JOS. M. GAZZAM,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

98 Grant street.

NEW CROP TEAS

150 ½ chests Oolong Tea;
100 ½ chests Japan Tea,
15 ½ chests Gunpowder Tea;
15 ½ chests Imperial Tea;
50 ½ chests Young Hyson Tea;

250 bags Rio Coffee;
50 mats Java Coffee;
25 mats Laguyra Coffee;
50 bbls. Lovering's Syrup;
20 bbls. Imperial Syrup;
50 bbls. Franklin Syrup;
25 bbls. Write Drips.

J. D. DRAVO,
NOS. 23 and 24 DIAMOND.

COFFEE--

536 BAGS PRIME TO CHOICE RIO;
20 BAGS PRIME JAVA;

In store and inactive, for sale low, in lots.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
tf 130 and 132 Second street.

AT WHOLESALE.

SCHOOLBOOKS,
SLATES,
ENVELOPES AND PAPERS.

J. R. Weldin & Co.

STOREKEEPERS AND

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Would find it to their advantage to buy their School Books, Paper and stationary, at No. 101 WOOD ST.

J. R. WELDIN & CO.

MOON & LAMPHEAR,

Nos. 3 and 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

All orders punctually attended to.

HOT CAKES.

SOAPSTONE GRIDDLES.

They require no grease, cause no smoke or smell, and are really the THING to bake cakes on. All sizes on hand at

T. H. RICHARDS',
30 Fifth street.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,

Stoves, Hollow Ware,

TIN WARE, TOYS, &c.

ROOFING, SPOUTING and JOB WORK, promptly attended to. No. 66 FEDERAL ST., near R. R. Depot, Allegheny city.

T.T.S. I. W. GRAFTON.

ÆTNA SEWING MACHINE--

THE BEST FOR ALL KINDS OF THREAD,

BOYDOIN & GIBSON, Agents,

T.T.S. 24 Fifth street.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND

Grover & Baker Machines

Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to

NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

GO TO

BOWDOIN & GIBSON'S,

24 Fifth street, for a SEWING MACHINE.

T.T.S.

ARSENIC,

2,000 POUNDS FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets,

NOTICES.

HORSENECK OIL COMPANY.--The stockholders of this Company are requested to meet at their office, corner of Penn and Hand streets, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, March 6th, at 3 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the best have brought suit against the same. By order of the Board.

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 25th, 1867.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A REQUEST made by a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, held on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., I hereby invite the Manufacturers, Merchants, and all others interested in the improvements of the Western Rivers, to meet at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to adopt such action as to them may seem most conducive to further the ends proposed by the late River Improvement Convention, held at St. Louis.

W. C. MCCARTHY, Mayor.

NOTICE--TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY.--The annual meeting of the stockholders of the TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 27 Wood street, on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing officers to serve during the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

WILLIAM MUSSLER, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, at MOZART HALL.

The following brothers will address the meetings:
Friday Evening, March 1st, Rev. S. F. Scovel, Col Thos. M. Bayne.
Saturday Evening, March 2d, Rev. Herrick Johnson, John H. Ebbert, Esq.
The public are earnestly invited to attend.

OFFICE OF

The Daily Commercial

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

Prices and Eccentricities of Fashion—Advantages of Short Dresses—Street Clothes—Spring Bonnets—Radical Changes—Spring Dress Goods—House Furnishing.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, February, 1867.

Fashion is accused of being capricious and eccentric, and lately has well earned the title. The rapid revolutions, the bold innovations, the entire disregard of all that was accepted as proper within the past few years, entitle her to rank with the most outrageous of reformers, and proves her capable of achieving that which philosophers only dare to dream.

A lady of fashion five years ago and a lady of fashion to-day would present a contrast more striking than was ever predicted by the vivid imagination of a comic newspaper artist. The wide hoops, the "pork and bean" bonnets, the long, ample cloaks have all been swept away, and in place of them are small squares of velvet, worn flat to the top of the head, short narrow skirts, tight jackets, and a generally compact and restricted appearance to the whole ensemble, which can only be realised when it is seen.

Well, what more would complainers and grumblers generally have? They denounced hooped skirts, long dresses, and declared that the most formidable calamities in the world between themselves and any sight worth seeing was a woman's crinoline. Hoop skirts and bonnets are no longer in their way. Fashion has even made a step further and boldly accomplished what the Bloomer movement failed to do, and that is popularize short street dresses. Yet still the croakers find employment for their tongues.

They declare now that the fashions are hideous," that they are unbecoming, that they make women like Guys, and that sooner they return to the old styles the better.

This would be provoking, if it came from a responsible source, but as there are certain number of people, whom even the mighty fails to please, it is not to be expected that they will be suited by any effort of fashion or women.

Seriously, however, the intelligent press of the country, who have the good of their own wives and daughters and the health and welfare of women at heart, should encourage by every means in their power the present tendency toward a sensible, useful, economical style of dress.

All fashions can be made extravagant, but these are not necessarily so. If ladies choose to dress quietly and plainly they can without exciting attention or remark. Their skirts need not sweep the streets, they are unobtrusive in size and not injured by mud or dust. What more can be desired, especially when to these advantages are added warm, stout walking boots, which enable women to brave any weather?

Of course there are plenty of foolish young girls, who will exaggerate the distinguishing feature of any mode until they make it ridiculous. The tendency of our American girls is toward exaggeration of every kind. Their conversation is hyperbolical, their use of phrases so far beyond the idea they have to express as to become a byword and a reproach. Their dress, above all things, reveals a disposition to attract attention by sensational effects, rather than purity and perfection of taste. For *example*, if dresses are worn long, they trail them in the dust half a yard. If sleeves are worn short, they reduce them to a simple band. When the hair was worn low, they had it hanging untidily upon their necks. Now that it is dressed higher, they mount it as a monstrous cushion on the top of their heads.

In the same way they will undoubtedly carry their best to spoil the short dress, but I sincerely hope the common sense of the country will not let it be spoiled, but that it will be adhered to and improved.

One of the temptations to ruin it, on the part of women themselves, is the facility it affords for making over all sorts of old dresses, and any quantity of these striped, plaid figured, and checked, have been brought into play without any regard to the adaptation of the material to the style. So, instead of a petticoat uniform with the dress, old balmoral skirts are trimmed with frills and bands, and heighten the generally forlorn and patchy appearance of the toilettes. A good husband said to his wife the other day, when she announced her intention of making a short dress, "Make it, then, of handsome material, and the best possible taste, so as to recommend a fashion which deserves to be encouraged. I shall willingly pay the bill, whatever the amount, and consider the money well invested, if it assists to promote reasonable and practical street dress for women."

The new short dresses for spring wear, made in two colors, the dress of one, a petticoat and *sac paletot* of another. A black dress with purple petticoat and *paletot* is a good combination; also black and pink bright blue.

A queen poplin dress and black silk un*skirt and paletot* is a good style, or a white striped dress, with jacket and petticoat in the contrasting color. Care should be taken not to make the upper dress too short. Six inches is sufficient difference between the length of the upper skirt and the lower, measuring of course from the point of the dents, if it is cut out in the usual way.

The handsomest short dresses are black and trimmed with jet, with a pleating below, but they are less fresh and spring-like in their appearance than the contrasting styles above mentioned.

SPRING BONNETS.

This is a very interesting question; all womankind are anxious to know what surprise the milliners are preparing for them and whether they will have to sacrifice their last new *chignons*. The milliners on the contrary are as anxiously inquiring, how they can invent a new small bonnet, which will be *piquant*, which will not interfere with the hair and which enterprising young ladies and economical persons cannot make for themselves. The results of their labors are not as yet very clearly defined. "Opening day" is too far off, but the indications are all in favor of a return to the complex bonnet, the regulation orthodox combination of crown, brim and cape, which preceded the saucy little "sucers" worn during the past nine months.

Among the advanced styles that we have seen, the *Sevigne* is the most decided novelty. The brim turns up in front like the rim of a turban, with this difference that it ascends instead of lying flat to the crown and forms a tiara over the forehead. The narrow shape at the back surrounds the *chignon*, and forms a comb. This is quite new and rather *distingue*, but it can be becoming to very few women.

Other styles in fancy straw approach more nearly to the bonnets of several years ago. The brim is narrow, but somewhat pointed and elevated in front, the whole small and surmounts the *chignon*. The crown is the most important part of the bonnet, and fits to the top of the head instead of at the back, leaving the cape or brim to serve as ornamental appendages rather than indispensable parts of the whole in structure.

A new and pretty *toquet* has an elevated crown like the Sevigne; this tapers off at the sides and is not seen at all at the back, where the crown descends in a point.

Some beautiful Sevigne straws had the rounding brim and cape faced with blue or green satin and finished on the upper edge with jet or crystal fringe. The outside trimming was simple, and corresponded in color with the facing.

Easter comes late this year, and as Easter Monday is the first occasion upon which it is proper to display new spring bonnets, the appearance of the best styles will be delayed somewhat later than usual.

Very quaint bonnets are made in satin, the low round crown and brim extending all the way round. They are made in white, and have been named, probably on account of their *cocoon* style, the *Versailles*. We have seen one made in green satin, the brim edged with jet beads, the crown surrounded by small crimson roses, mixed with black lace.

Another was of blue satin, and this was ornamented with a wreath of small feather tips and an edging of crystal fringe.

Small feather flowers are used for decorating the earlier spring bonnets, and jet is still largely employed upon black or green silk bonnets. Birds made of silk or satin, embroidered and fringed with beads, are a novelty in ornaments, for bonnets or head-dresses.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.

There is not much that is new as yet to announce in dress goods. A great display is already made in the windows of our large establishments, but it generally consists of last season's poplins and showy cambrics.

Everybody has a pet weakness, perhaps more, but certainly one. One of ours was for the pretty, delicate, fine striped and small figured cambrics and percales, which always made their appearance, like the cuckoo, as the herald of spring. One never tired of them any more than of the green freshness of the grass, or the welcome song of the birds. But, alas! we see them no more. There are cambrics, but they are gaudy, flaunting things, printed in huge patterns, dreadful borders, with, perhaps, a body different in color from the skirt—bold, shameful, tawdry fabrics which which desecrate their name and are no more like our modest cambrics of years ago, than the dandelion is like the crocus or the violet. Much better than these, are the plain cambrics, which can be tastefully trimmed with bands to a contrasting color, stitched on with a sewing machine. White upon blue, for instance, green upon grey and blue upon pale buff. For those who can afford it, however, white makes the prettiest morning dresses—fine white muslin with the addition, in cold weather, of a blue or scarlet *sac* or jacket for morning wear.

"Jasper" cloths and "jasper" silk are offered as Spring novelties, although there is nothing particularly novel about them. They are simply fine *chene* goods, in dark colors, with a little bright intermixed. They make up into handsome spring suits. The silk trimmed with cross-cut bands of satin, with a jet beading running through the center—poplins they are sometimes called, ornamented with jet guimp or braid.

Poplins now constitute the generic term by which all mixed goods are known, and it is not best to buy them without being well assured of their quality. Common mixtures are rarely worth the cost and trouble of making up, and it is much better to have only a few dresses of pure material, cotton, silk, wool, or linen, and warranted manufacture, than a large number made of cheap stuff, which answer no really good or useful purpose, and shrink or dissolve in the first shower of rain. Pure alpaca or mohair cloth is an excellent, durable, and always lady-like material, but it should be lined or it soon looks wrinkled and shabby.

Rich black silks are greatly in vogue, and very handsome patterns are embroidered in narrow but very thick stripes upon the seams in silk and jet. The very latest styles in black silks are much more elaborate than these, however. They are embroidered in butterfly and insect patterns, with bright dark silk, and gold thread. The cost of these is two hundred and fifty dollars a dress, and they form grand toilettes for dowagers who like silks that "rustle" and that can "stand alone."

The revival of brocaded silks is gaining ground slowly. The toilettes displayed at the latest and most brilliant entertainments of the season have very many of them, been composed of heavy white silks, or satin, brocaded in various colors and magnificent designs. But the beauty of such a dress is not unfrequently wholly lost in the incongruous nature of the ornaments. Point lace or *point applique* should alone be employed to trim them, and the jewelry should be diamonds or nothing. Instead of these we see white gimp and even coarse cherry lace used as decorations, and massive gold breastpins and bracelets, displayed as jewelry, and we sigh to think how much money is spent in making people look hideous.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

Ladies who are about refurnishing or going to housekeeping for the first time may be glad of a few hints, on fashion in furniture. The days of large patterned, bright flowered carpets is gone by, and they are succeeded by plain grounds, or a small undefined figure. Plain ground tints on walls and in carpets are discovered to be infinitely better, for throwing up furniture, pictures and ornaments. The bright tints of ladies' dresses also show off to much better advantage when the prevailing tone is neutral. Color may, of course, and should be introduced, but it must be in the ornaments and not in the furniture, in the mates and fans, boxes, roses and hanging baskets of flowers, not in the carpet, the chairs or the walls, excepting of course in pictures.

"Pearl" cards is the name given to the latest style of visiting cards. They are very pretty in the style of "mother of pearl," but soon become defaced and are altogether too effeminate for gentlemen.

SLEEVES.

Hanging sleeves are made to many of the spring *sac* and peplum paletots, revealing the coat sleeve of the dress.

SPRING CLOAKS.

A handsome and quite new spring cloak, is made of marine blue cloth in the short circular style, embroidered at the back in a palm leaf with black silk and steel. A long pointed hood extends down to the top of the leaf at the back, and is ornamented with cordeliers.

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BY DR. WILLIAM ELDER,

Statistician of the United States Treasury Department, at the

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STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LOAN
PROPOSALS
FOR A LOAN OF $23 000 00
AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN
FOR THE REDEMPTION OF
The Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past:

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and the first of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and registered in the books of the Auditor General and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder; *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued, shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan." Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000 reimbursable in 5 years and payable in 10 years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 15 years and payable in 25 years. The rate of interest to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
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N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

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All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures kept constantly on hand 2d

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BRASS AND STAMPS
Cut to Order, in Every Style,
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BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO
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My Pipe are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand, and 12 FEET LENGTHS. Also, a full assortment of
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I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

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MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

ARRESTED ON A PROCESS.—Christy Bradford was arrested yesterday on a process issued by the court, in default of payment of costs, and committed to the county jail.

NEW GLASS WORKS.—Messrs. Knox, Krin & Co., last week purchased four acres of ground in South Pittsburgh, above Robinson Run & Coal, for the purpose of erecting glass works, on which they intend erecting extensive glass works.

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—The Allegheny County Soldiers' League held a meeting on Tuesday evening, at the Library Rooms, 73 Federal street, Allegheny, but transacted no business of public importance.

OUT OF DANGER.—Robert Christy, the young man who attempted to commit suicide at the Nimick Manufacturing Company's Works last week, by striking himself on the head with a sledge hammer, is now considered out of danger.

CONFISCATED HIS BUTTER.—Officer John P. Messner, Assistant Market Constable, yesterday morning confiscated forty pounds of print butter from a countryman in the market, on account of light weight. The butter was handed over to the Guardians of the Poor.

WE are glad to be able to state that the health of the Rev. Mr. Moore, of Plymouth Church, has so improved that he will resume his labors next Sabbath. It has been nearly three months since he last preached to his congregation, by which, his return will be hailed with great satisfaction.

LARCENY.—John Warner was arrested yesterday at Werner station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, by officers Barry and Dressler, of the Mayor's police, on a charge of stealing a market basket, two jugs and several articles from Mr. J. H. Richey. He was held to bail for a hearing.

DESERTER COMMITTED.—John Roibecker, who was enlisted in the regular army about seven months ago, in this city, but who deserted before he had been assigned to any regiment, yesterday delivered himself up to Capt. C. J. Dickey, recruiting officer for this city, who committed him to our county jail to await further orders.

DISCHARGED.—Mr. Craig, of Middleton, Washington county, who was robbed in Allegheny some months ago of thirty dollars in money, arrived in that city yesterday, but failed to identify "Tucker" Williams, the party arrested on suspicion of committing the robbery, as the thief. Williams proved an *alibi*, and was accordingly discharged.

REDUCTION IN TAXES.—The County Commissioners yesterday decided to reduce the county poor tax from two and one-half mills to one and a half mills, and the bounty tax from two and one-half mills to one mill. The county tax will remain at ten mills, the same as last year. They also decided not to levy a State tax at present, a bill being before the Legislature providing for the collection of the amounts required for State purposes in a different manner. The financial condition of the county has improved materially within the past year.

SINKING OF THE ROW BOAT "JOHN NEWTON."—On Monday last, the four-oared row boat "John Newton," formerly called the "New York," belonging to the Xantho Boat Club of Manchester, was sunk in the Ohio river, near McKee's Rocks, by a steamboat swell. The "John Newton" was one of the lightest four oared boats in the country, and is a heavy loss to the Xantho crew. It was rowed by the Manchester crew in the four-oared Regatta on the Monongahela course in 1866 when it was called the "New York."

NEW HOSE CARRIAGE FOR BIRMINGHAM.—The new carriage of the Mechanics' Hose Company, of Birmingham, has been completed, and will be placed in the engine house to-morrow. The carriage is a magnificent piece of workmanship, and very handsomely finished. It was manufactured in Allegheny City, and cost seven hundred dollars. The Mechanics' Company have received five hundred feet of new hose, and will receive five hundred feet more. The members of the company will turn out on parade, in uniform to-morrow, with their new carriage. It is probable that none of our city companies will also turn out with them.

MR. DE HAM'S CONCERT.—Since our notice in Monday's paper of the approaching concert of Mr. De Ham, we have learned that it will positively be given in the Academy of Music on Thursday, March 7th. We have been informed that several of the finest compositions of Gottschalk, Webb and Thalberg will be performed by the pupils of Mr. De Ham, and two of the most favorite opera overtures, arranged by the Professor himself for several pianos and cabinet organs. Some of our best singers are also to take part in the performances. We are assured that this concert will be one of the finest of the kind ever given in our city. Full particulars will be announced in a few days.

THE ESCAPED CONVICTS.—A countryman residing near Bakerstown, on the Butler turnpike, about eighteen miles from this city, notified the Allegheny police that Charles Watters alias Kingsley and Thomas Quirk, the convicts who escaped from the penitentiary on Sunday morning, passed his house on Sunday night, dressed in their Penitentiary clothes. Chief Lee, of the Allegheny police force, was immediately upon receiving this word, he replaced to Warden Coulter and requested the use of a pair of horses for the purpose of starting in pursuit of the convicts, but that official refused to comply with his request, and no efforts were made to secure their arrest.

Powder at the Arsenal—Great Danger.

LAWRENCEVILLE, February 26, 1867.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your paper of the 21st inst., you gave your readers some accounts of the explosion at Arsenal. I notice in the article that there are now nearly three hundred thousand pounds—or three thousand barrels—of powder stored here at present. There has been as many as ten thousand barrels in the magazines here at one time, and of course may be again. Now, when this Arsenal was built there were only a dozen log houses in its vicinity, and Pittsburgh itself was but a borough—a small one at that—extending, the way, only a little above the Allegheny bridge. Those houses were built of logs. I need not remark on the growth of Pittsburgh and Lawrenceville since then, but the Arsenal is not so rapid, that now its Arsenal's magazines are surrounded by a large and increasing population.

Who can describe the terrible consequences were this immense quantity of powder to explode; would it not raze every building for miles around it, its effects extend to the neighboring cities, burying many hundreds of human beings in the ruins. So long as the magazines are here there is danger; and I do hope this communication will call immediate attention to the subject, and a movement made to have them removed in time. A RESIDENT.

United Presbyterian Intelligence.

The Second United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny city, Rev. John B. Clark, D.D., pastor, was never in a more flourishing condition than at the present time. Since the meeting of the General Assembly last May, ninety members have been received. At the last communion forty four members were received, twenty five of these on profession. Three adults were baptised. The congregation now numbers over seven hundred members. We are informed that they design enlarging and repairing the church building during the coming summer, in order to give more room and afford better accommodation.

At a meeting of the Chartiers U. P. Presbytery last week, the Rev. R. C. Wylie accepted a call from the congregation of North Buffalo, and expects to enter on his charge about the first of April.

Rev. W. A. McConnell, pastor of Mt. Pleasant U. P. Church, recently received a donation of money and other articles to the amount of over two hundred dollars, from the members of his congregation.

Rev. W. P. Breeden, of Coultersville, acknowledges the receipt of a very handsome donation from the Fairview branch of his pastoral charge, in the form of groceries and other articles, and equally needful to the comfort of himself and family.

The Presbytery of Muskingum, at their recent meeting, elected the following gentlemen as delegates to the next U. P. General Assembly: Principals—John Anderson, William H. McFarland, James Duncan; Alternates—Samuel White, David Thomasson, Hugh Forsythe. Elders—William A. Lowrie, Jr., James B. Chaffin, William Reed; Alternates—Samuel Wilkin, Robert McCrindless, Samuel Lee.

Rev. D. M. Stearns, formerly pastor of the Fifth U. P. Church of Allegheny City, but now a resident of Ohio, has been appointed principal delegate to represent the Presbytery of Cleveland in the next U. P. General Assembly.

The spring meeting of the Alumni Association of the U. P. Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, will be held in the Seminary building, on Tuesday, March 26th, at 2 P. M. The Inaugural address will be delivered by Rev. J. B. Fulton, in the even ing, at 7½ o'clock, in the First U. P. Church, Allegheny.

East Birmingham Council.

A special meeting of the Council of the borough of East Birmingham was held on Tuesday evening. Members present—Messrs N. Jones, J. S. Anderson, G. L. Stocum, D. J. Schultz, James Beck, Joseph Eroy and Burgess David Chess.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

The Finance Committee reported adversely to the claim of J. Keyser, for the refunding of taxes assessed on him for the year 1865. The report was concurred.

The Committee was appointed to ascertain the cost of the sidewalks still reported progress, and were could meet.

The Finance Committee, to which was referred the claim of Mr. J. Brown, for exonerating him from unlawful taxes, reported that they had received a written opinion from Messrs. Kirkpatrick & Mellon, borough Solicitors, which recommended the exoneration on legal grounds. On motion, the exoneration was granted.

The clerk, to whom was referred the petition of property holders on Wright's alley, asking for the grading and paving of said alley reported that the petition had been duly signed by all the property owners on said alley. On motion of Mr. Jones, the prayer of the petition was granted.

The Street Committee, to which was referred the petition of citizens of the borough, praying for the grading of Fifth street, from Carson street to the Monongahela river, reported that the street could be opened, with little or no serious damage to property. On motion of Mr. Beck, council decided it inexpedient at this time to open Phillips street, as prayed for by the petitioners.

A petition was presented from property owners on Meadow street, below Carson, asking for the grading and paving of said street. On motion of Mr. Beck, an ordinance was this finally passed providing for the grading and paving of said street.

A petition was also presented from the property holders on Sarah street, requesting Council to have said street graded and paved from Harmony to Joseph streets. On motion of Mr. Jones, the petition was returned to the petitioners with instructions to have the same corrected so as to read from Harmony to McClurg streets.

On motion of Mr. Beck, the Street Committee was authorized to advertise for proposals for grading the streets that Council has authorized to be graded and paved.

On motion of Mr. Shuniz, it was ordered that the town of Sarah street be examined, in order to ascertain what is necessary to have it paved in proper repair, and report at the next meeting.

Joseph Weyman, being present, requested to be exonerated from payment of certain taxes assessed on him for the year 1865 and 1866, which was granted.

The following bills were presented, and, on motion, warrants were ordered to be drawn for the specified amounts:

Chas. Engle & Co.,.....	$ 6 38
S. S. Sneat, Street Regulator for services	24 50
J. S. Jarrett, Night Watchman, services	30 00
	$ 61 88

The bills of Phillips & Mittenzwey, and Keller, Williams & Co., were referred to the Street Committee, who, if they found them to be correct, were to report to the Burgess, who would issue warrants for the amounts.

On motion, Council adjourned until Tuesday evening, March 12th.

CARD.

Robert Hunter, M. D., Physician for Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Formerly editor of the "New York Journal of Diseases of the Chest," after an absence of some years in Europe, has resumed practice in the United States.

Dr. Hunter takes this means of informing his old friends, and such as desire his services in Pennsylvania, that he will make a professional visit to Pittsburgh, arriving at the Monongahela Hotel on Wednesday, February 27, and remaining till further notice.

As the object of his visit is to afford a personal interview to those willing to consult him, its desirable they should do so early, and so secure his personal attendance for as long a time as may be.

It seems hardly necessary to call attention to the remarkable success which has attended Dr. Hunter's peculiar method of treatment where the Respiratory Organs are effected. He deems it just, however, to recall to mind the fact that in the city of New York the mortality from consumption and its cognates diminished over thirty per cent. in three years after he first introduced his system of direct application to the deceased parts by inhalation of remedies and other combined means. 2t.

The Courts.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams.

William Williams et al. vs. E. Nuttall et al. Action to recover $5,000 advanced by plaintiffs for the purpose of a fund to pay local bounties to volunteers for the Hampton township. The plaintiffs were unable to make out a case, when the jury was withdrawn and a non-suit taken.

Woolridge Oil Refining Company vs. the Louisville Insurance Company. On Sunday morning, passed his house on Sunday night, dressed in their Penitentiary clothes. Chief Lee, of the Allegheny police force, was immediately upon receiving this word, he replaced to Warden Coulter and requested the use of a pair of horses for the purpose of starting in pursuit of the convicts, but that official refused to comply with his request, and no efforts were made to secure their arrest.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Mellon.

The case of Rosanna Hoffman vs. Michael Ohler, being an action to recover for services as a domestic from 1859 to 1867, was concluded yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $414.

James K. Kerr vs. N. J. Hogg. The plaintiff, who is a merchant of Philadelphia, alleged that defendant purchased from him a set of coins and glass ware, and directed that his initials should be placed thereon. He subsequently refused to receive the ware, and suit was instituted to recover their value. The jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $629 62

G. Kemp & Bro. vs. Adam Fisher, Geo. Fisher et al. The plaintiffs who own a tannery in Reserve township, in Martin Voeghley's plan of lots, allege that the defendants blockaded and obstructed Villa street and an alley adjoining his property, forcing the water into his tannery and vats, damaging the same to the amount of $3,000. The case is still on trial.

THE LICENSE COURT.—Judge Sterrett was engaged yesterday in hearing the application of fifty tavern and saloon keepers for a renewal of their license. A portion of the applicants were successful, while others were held over.

TRIAL LISTS FOR THIS DAY.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 148. D. Carson & Co. vs. W. B. Yookey.
No. 147. Addison Reno vs. Thos. Perkins.
No. 148. Addison Reno vs. Thos. Perkins.
No. 9. Jas. Lemmon, Gdn. of Mary Spratley vs.
No. 12. Samuel Wilcox et vs. Geo. D. M'ore.
No. 27. Hugh R. Cramer vs. John D. Williams.
No. 32. Alexander Speer vs. Jas. Demorest.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 206. John Heath vs. Standard Oil Co.
No. 3. Mt. Ingalls Gas Co. vs. Geo. W. Cass et al.
No. 11. Robert Wray, Jr. vs. John L. Miller.
No. 18. W. Wilcox et al. vs. Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Co.
No. 32. D. McDonald vs. James Tanner.
No. 43. Hugh Wightman vs. Jas. P. Hinds.
No. 44. Hugh Wightman vs. Joseph Brady, *et al.*
No. 46. George Schaffer vs. Patrick O'Hara.

Wool Growers and Stock Association.

The Wool Growers and Stock Association of Upper St Clair and Snowden townships met at School House No. 2, Upper St Clair township, on the 23d instant, for the purpose of holding the annual election for officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were elected: President, Archibald McMurray, Sr.; Vice-President, John Pettigrew, Jr.; Upper St Clair township; Recording Secretary, John Sanders, Upper St Clair tp; Corresponding Sec'y, John G Hoon, Upper St Clair township; Treasurer, William Gilfillan, Upper St Clair township; Executive Committee, Alexander Gilfillan, William T Fife, Dr Geo S Hays, James Espy, of Upper St Clair township; H L Marshall, Snowden township; Chas Boyer, H B McMurray, of Snowden township; William Espy, Scottownship; Edward Wright, Harry McMurry, Robert Swanson, James Sacket, Cook and John Jarrett, of Cecil township, Washington county.

On motion of J. Murry, and seconded by James Espy, J. H Foster and J F P Wright were elected Honorary Members of said Association.

The Committee to secure a place for holding the next Annual Festival reported that they had agreed to hold it at the house of Wm. Fife, the same place they were so successful at last year.

The Committee on the time and premiums asked leave one to ten it until the next regular meeting—first Saturday in April—which was granted.

After an hour's discussion on different subjects relative to farmers' interests, the Association adjourned to meet on the first Saturday in April, at No. 2 school house, Upper St. Clair township.

New School House.

Owing to the rapid increase of population in the upper district of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, it has been found necessary to erect a new school house, as the present one on the Canal street being insufficient, and also somewhat inconvenient. For this purpose the Board of Directors have secured a lot of ground on North Canal street, between Chesnut street and East Lane. The lot is one hundred feet front, and the depth back to Robinson's alley is one hundred and eighty feet. The location is a good one, and ample room will be given to the pupils for their play grounds. The Board, at their late meeting, passed a resolution providing for the immediate erection of the building, by letting it to the lowest bidder next evening, when a plan will be adopted. The building proposed will front on North Canal street, but there will be an entrance from Liberty street. The work on the new building will be commenced at an early day as possible.

The Weekly Commercial.

This afternoon the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be out and ready for mailing. Price, five cents single copy. By mail per annum, $2 00 for one copy; in clubs of twenty, $1 50 per copy; in clubs of forty, $1 25 per copy. The Weekly Commercial is admirably adapted to family reading, and is the cheapest paper published. Subscribers' names can be entered at any time. Postmasters and others are requested to act as agents.

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.—To-day is the day set apart for prayer for colleges. It is now between forty and fifty years since this institution was established, and the day has been greatly blessed. Three hundred and twenty colleges in the United States are educating from twenty to five hundred students each, and if, as is commonly allowed, each graduate in their ranks on an average one thousand persons, it is of some moment to the Christian world on which side that influence is thrown. It is the day respected by the colleges also. It is hereby our theological seminaries, and every branch of learning in the land. We trust that those who have not hitherto regarded the day will live upon the throne, and all their hearts be moved with sympathy for the great objects which it contemplates.

INDIAN HERB DOCTOR.—This is to certify that my daughter, who has been sick for a long time, and was almost at the point of death, has been cured by the Indian Herb Doctor, of 194 Liberty street. She is now given up by twelve doctors. She has gained five pounds of flesh, and is perfectly cured. JOHN FRETS.

Pittsburgh, February 16 1867.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of February, 1867.

SAMUEL MCMASTERS, Alderman.

The Doctor's office is N. 194 Liberty street.

THE TEMPERANCE REVIVAL.—The series of public temperance meetings which are being held during the present week, at Mozart Hall, on Seventh street, have been very well attended, and give evidence of being followed with good results. On Tuesday evening addresses were delivered by Rev E. B. Snyder and Hon. B. Parkinson, Esqs., and last night by Wm. Little, Esq., and D. O. N Johnson. Rev. S. F. Scott, and Col. Thomas M. Bayne are announced for Friday night.

MCKEESPORT SCHOOLS CLOSED.—The McKeesport Public schools closed on Tuesday. Examinations were held in all the rooms, which were very interesting, and reflected credit upon both teachers and scholars. Many visitors were present at the examination, a me of whom favored it briefly and well timed remarks to the pupils. The Schools, under the care of Professor J. L. Riggs, are in a very pro perous condition.

RELEASED FROM JAIL.—The following persons were released, having entered bail to appear at Court: Thomas Montgomery, committed by Alderman Herron, on the 22d inst., for assault and battery, on oath of John Hart, Sr.; Isaac Pope, committed on Tuesday, by Alderman Strain, for surety of the peace, and Daniel Albright, committed on the 7th inst., by Mayor Morri-on, on the same charge.

FIRE IN RESERVE TOWNSHIP.—Yesterday morning about three o'clock, a smoke house belonging to Philip Wilt, a butcher, in Spring Garden Run, was destroyed by fire, and a quantity of hams, tongues and smoked meats consumed. The loss will amount to over three hundred dollars. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

"MONEY AND ITS FUNCTIONS.—This is the title of Dr. Elder's lecture, to be delivered at the Academy of Music this evening. It is sincerely hoped our business men, and all interested in the progress of financial affairs and matters of public interest generally, will find it convenient to attend this lecture. It is a shame upon the community that Dr. Elder's lecture of Tuesday evening was not better attended.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—We offer a full stock of staple and fancy goods, at Eastern prices. J. W. BARKER & CO.,
tf 59 Market St., reet.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large and enthusiastic audience witnessed Miss Thompson's performances of "Little Barefoot" last evening. So delighted were the audience, they complimented Miss Thompson with repeated calls before the curtain during the play. To night Miss Thompson appears in "Pauline," and to-morrow evening will take her farewell benefit.

VARIETIES.—Manager Ames is reaping a harvest at his snug little theater, by his judicious engagement of prominent stars in the profession. The ballet still continues the great feature of the entertainments.

EDWIN ADAMS.—This deservedly popular young American actor will commence a brief engagement at the opera House next Monday evening. He has just completed a lengthy and highly successful engagement at the New Orleans Theater. Mr. Adams will produce his favorite play, "Clairvoyance," during his engagement, and it is hoped he will not forget to give us at least one performance of that elegant comedy, "Man of the Day." Manager Henderson has a good company, and can give it a fine cast.

PERSONAL.—The favorite comedian, Joseph O Sefton is in the city. Rumor associates his name with a theatrical enterprise in this city in a dramatic season.

MURDOCH TO-NIGHT.—The distinguished elocutionist, James E. Murdoch, will commence his readings and recitations in City Hall to-night under the auspices of the Young Men's Library Association. He will have crowded audiences, as he deserves.

ALL GOODS at a sacrifice, Opera House Shoe Store.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fine assortment of artificial flowers and straw goods, at Abels Co.'s, 54 St. Clair street.

SHIBERT & Co., Steam Book and Job Printers, corner Fourth and Wood streets.

RED BIRDS! RED BIRDS!—A nice lot of Red Birds just arrived and for sale by John H. Bayley, three more days only, No. 30 Diamond.

FACILITIES in every way complete for making to order perfect fitting French Yoke Shirts at our depot, 72 Fifth street. Murdock & Pittman.

WILL OPEN MARCH 1ST., 1867.—E. R. Gardner having disposed of his old place of business, will open an entire new stock of spring dry goods, at No. 69 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth, March 1st. eod

WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 117 Broadway, New York, now participating premiums lower than those of any company in the world. All information concerning the company will be with pleasure given by

JAS A. MCCAFFERY, Local Agent,
No. 11 Hand street, Pittsburgh.

NUMEROUS spontaneous testimonials from physicians of the highest reputation attest the superiority of Nolen's Cod Liver Oil; affording relief at d causing a cure in thousands of cases where other remedies have been administered with little or no benefit. For sale by all druggists and the proprietors,

NOLEN & SWEENY,
No. 123 S. Front street, Philadelphia.

OUR WEEKLY.—Now ready for mailing. Price five cents, single copy. Per year $2 00. In clubs of twenty, $1 50 per year, with one copy extra to club agent. We think the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL by far the best family paper in the State. Its prices current alone will soon save the farmer its costs. Besides this, it contains the latest news of the week from all parts of the world, and an original sermon. Enough reading in each number to make a good sized volume.

Police Items.

BEFORE BURGESS BARKER.—Charles Edwards was arrested and taken before Burgess Barker, of South Pittsburgh yesterday, charged with assault and battery and surety of the peace, on oath of his wife, Mrs. Mary A Edwards, who alleges that on Sunday last he beat and abused her, threatened to take her life, and also smashed up the furniture in his house, in default of five hundred dollars bail. He was committed to jail for trial. Mrs. Mary Rutledge charged her husband with assault and battery, in having struck her with a poker. The parties reside in South Pittsburgh. The accused were bound over in the sum of one hundred dollars bail for a hearing. A young man named John Lucel was arrested on complaint of Mr. Henry Spies, a store-keeper on Sandy street, South Pittsburgh, for breach of the peace. Mr. Spreen alleges that Bichel has been lounging around his store, and on Saturday last he and Lucel, in a filthy state as they entered the store. Bichel was fined five dollars and costs, with the warning that if such conduct on his part he would be more severely dealt with.

BEFORE JUSTICE AMMON.—Mrs. Margaret Pugh, and her daughter of the same name, were charged before Justice A. Ammon, of East Birmingham, with a disturbance in Shearer's battery in having struck and beat Margaret Blair. The parties reside in Ray's Row, Birmingham. The accused waived a hearing and entered bail for their appearance at Court for trial. George Schafer fled a hearing in the case of Mrs. Margaret Blair, preferred by Lotta Grahsen, and was held in the sum of one hundred dollars bail for his appearance at Court. Frederick Hollinger was accused of surety of the peace, by Mrs. Elizabeth Hollinger, in default of five hundred dollars bail. Frederick was committed to jail for trial. Squire Ammon will remain in the battery, in Carson street, above Railroad street, and opposite the residence of Joseph Walton, Esq., in the beginning of next week.

BEFORE JUSTICE STOUFFER.—John Sullivan was arrested yesterday on an information made before Justice B. W. Stouffer, of Monongahela Borough, charging him with committing an assault and battery upon a night watchman, in Duff, Bennett & Co's Iron Mills, in that borough. It is alleged that Sullivan attacked the watchman on Monday night, and beat and bruised him. He was held for trial.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Thomas A. Hinton made four informations before Alderman Strain yesterday. He charged Joseph Rough, bar keeper at the Waverly House, on Diamond alley, kept by John Tagg, with selling liquor without license; Mrs. Barbara Tagg, wife of the proprietor, with selling liquor on Sunday, December 30th last, and also with keeping a gambling house, and Joseph Rough, for aggravated assault and battery, alleging that he had assaulted him badly. The parties were bound for the arrest of the accused. Annie E. Nale made information charging Lottie Burns with assault and battery, in which she was assaulted. The parties reside in Oakland township.

A warrant was issued for Lizzie's arrest.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—Catharine Tobin made an information before Alderman Lynch, yesterday, charging Mary Dullihan with assault and battery, alleging that the latter struck her on the head, knocked her down and otherwise abused her, without any just cause. Mary entered a cross-suit against Catharine for malicious assault, alleging that the latter had commenced a number of window panes in her house, the parties reside on Elma street, in the Fifth Ward. They were held in the sum of $300 each, George Stewart, a tenant in a house owned by Hugh Mc Gee, in High street, was charged by the latter with maliciously trespassing on his property after he had been ejected, and with refusing to pay the rent due. Stewart was committed to jail for a hearing, but was afterwards released.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MCMASTERS.

PITTSBURGH, May 10, 1865.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTLEMEN.—During a visit to the West last fall, I contracted chills and fever, which brought me to my bed, and finally terminated in typhoid fever and confined me to my room for several months, during which time I was physically so prostrated that I almost despaired of ever recovering my health. My stomach almost entirely lost my appetite for days, not being able to eat a morsel, added to which I was distressed with a reeling sensation in my head, and passed many sleepless nights, all from debility caused by my prostrate condition. Having a friend who called to see me, and my condition a friend recommended me to use your celebrated Stomach Bitters, but being morally opposed to the use of liquors in any form I at first declined, but afterward yielded to his persuasions, and, after taking the medicine for several weeks, my appetite returned, and with it I am rapidly regaining my former strength and vigor. My sleep (from the loss of which I have suffered so much) is never better than it is now, and the reeling sensation before alluded to has entirely left me. My bowels, which were much constipated, are regular, are now quite natural, and in fact, I am glad to say I feel entirely well. I therefore consider you this testimonial of my appreciation of your valuable preparation, in order that others suffering as I have, may be induced to try its virtues, which prejudice kept me from enjoying for so long a period. I may also add that I am practicing attorney at law, and my office is over the building recently occupied by Peter Lorentz & Co., on Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Yours, very respectfully,

E. BOURNE,
No. 45 Market street.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & COE'S, 97 Fifth street.

VARIETIES THEATER.
PENN STREET near St. Clair.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Sam Collyer and the Baltimore Boys, and the entire Great company in a splendid bill. An entire new sketch entitled THE TWO DARKIES, in which Mr. J. ROSELL and Mr. COLLYER will appear. Also FIFTY NIGHTLY ACT IN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	75c	Dress Circle..... 50c
Gallery	25c	Private Boxes..... $1 00

MARVIN'S CRACKERS.
ARE NOW CONSIDERED SUPERIOR
To Any Others in Market.
S. S. MARVIN,
(LATE R. & J. DAVIS,)
No. 91 LIBERTY STREET, foot of Fourth.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
BRASS AND IRON
FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS
Railway, Steamboat, Engineers, Rolling Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies.
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Malleable and Gray Iron Gas and Steam Fittings.
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Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, (same price as at works).
We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 20 to 1,500 gallons per minute and save from 60 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumping Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is sold cheaper than any steam Pump in the market. Oil men and others visiting Pittsburgh will please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Agents for the CAMDEN GAS FIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipe.
STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to demonstrate the cut-off at each end of the stroke, and to regulate the same by it. Engineers are invited to call and examine the instrument.
NEARLY PATENT ROTARY DYNOMOMETER AND OIL TESTER.
HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.
Steam Whistles, Oil Globes, Gong Bells, Sparge Cheeks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, T and Flange and Plump, Water and Oil Gauges of all kinds. Also, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Pumps, Gas Fixers and Pipe Vises.
We employ competent labor to fit up public and private houses, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.
DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
No. 110 Water and 104 First streets,
w3 Pittsburgh.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of ELIZABETH CURRY, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Penna., deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement to

TU *DAM KUHN, Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of WM. FITZ-SIMENS, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against or being indebted to the estate will present them for settlement.

JOHN DYER, Esq.,
C. C. BOYLE,
Executors.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite States and Canadian.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
ted

SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS
CONVERTED INTO
5-20'S OF 1865,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
Having made arrangements with JAY COOK & CO., our correspondents, to keep us supplied with 5-20's, we are prepared to
DELIVER BONDS IMMEDIATELY.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO., Bankers,
COR. FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 27, 1867.

Dullness in trade curtails the demand for money. Banks and bankers are required to renew a very large amount of paper, and there are but limited offerings of new paper at our various discount places. Rates rule from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum, according to the strength and time of the paper.

—A New York correspondent writes, under date of 26th: "Transactions to-day in the railway market have been mostly on speculative brokers' account for minor fluctuations of ¼ and ½ per cent. The late moderate rise in the general list is entirely lost through the continued uncertainty of Presidential and Congressional action, and the renewed activity noticed the latter part of last week on the part of the public generally has again died away into inaction and distrust. However, happy legislation and a good spring trade will again bring us a healthy and active stock market, and we think there are not wanting signs of the advent of both."

—The quotations from New York to-day received by S. S. Bryan, show a sharp upward turn in Gold, but Governments and Railways are not much changed from yesterday's rates:

Gold.....	140
U. S. Bonds, 1881.....	108
" 5-20s 1862.....	104½
" 5-20s 1865.....	105½
" new issue 1865.....	105½
" 7-30s.....	106½
Michigan Southern.....	87½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	79½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.....	97½
Erie.....	56
Chicago and Rock Island.....	96
Chicago and Northwestern.....	56
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred.....	80½

MINING STOCKS

Gregory	45½	Holman	180
Rock Mountain	4½	Smith & Parmelee	40
Quartz Hill	4½	Pacific	40
Caribou	48	Raymonds Rock	1 75
Corydon	48	Raymonds Rock	1 75

—The business of the Philadelphia banks, remarks the *Ledger*, is coming down considerably and points to a position of ease and a healthy condition of the money market. The exhibit shows a decrease of $1,055,192 of legal tender notes, and $26,887 of specie. The deposits show a decrease of $1,401,704, and the loans $316,469. The Clearance House statement is in accordance with the above figures, and shows an aggregate of clearings of only $28,108,365, against $32,577,340 the previous week—a decrease of about four and a half millions of dollars. The week's business to $5 p. m. reached $3,270,381 last week, showing a decrease of over three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

—The following table will show the decrease in value upon a few of the fashionable stocks since January 2, 1867:

	Jan. 2.	Feb 26.	Decrease in Market Value.
Atlantic Mail.....	110	85½	$600,000
Pacific Mail.....	110	93½	850,000
New York Central.....	113	107¾	2,437,500
Erie.....	59	56	637,500
Erie, common.....	59	56	637,500
Michigan Southern.....	93½	87½	1,350,000
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	83	79½	1,012,500
Northwestern, common.....	46	42	1,200,000
Northwestern, preferred.....	85	80½	1,012,500
Cleveland and Toledo.....	123	119	900,000
Rock Island.....	104½	96	1,237,500
Fort Wayne.....	100	97	337,500
Total fall in Stocks.....			$10,287,000
Delaware and Hudson Canal.....			1,000,000
Cumberland Coal.....			250,000
Illinois Central.....			2,000,000
Pittsburgh and Connellsville.....			1,000,000
Western Union Telegraph.....			2,000,000
Quicksilver Mining Co.....			2,000,000
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....			1,000,000
Total rise in Bonds.....			$9,250,000

The difference in market values gives an idea of the extent of the recklessness with which it is known as "the street," and why speculation for an advance in Erie and Cumberland above par is of about $5,000,000. Erie, however, has been a large advance in Government stocks of all classes, and a small rise in Bank shares and Railway mortgages, the whole list, however, showing a disposition on the part of the people to invest in the stocks of the country rather than speculate. Instead of leaving it where it takes the risks attributed on the "owners only" of railways and banks, it is distributed among all.

—The amount of National Bank currency issued during last week was $200,460. Total amount issued to date, $281,864,420. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn out notes, amounting to $2,811,982, leaving in actual circulation at that date $279,052,438. The amount of legal tenders held by banks on Saturday was $30,501, making the total amount for last week $2,490,520.

—Managers of banks do not see much expansion in the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay maturing compound notes in legal tender money. As they are now carrying the full reserve of deposit and circulation upon three compounds and plain legal tenders, they do not see how they are made stronger or better able to discount by having interest upon their reserve stopped. They argue that the necessity of carrying their paper reserve like gold, as dead weight, will prompt banks to ask and obtain a higher interest upon a smaller amount of loans.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 27, 1867.

There was more activity in the general markets to-day, but prices were not much changed from yesterday's rates. Groceries were in good demand, prevailing the receipt of produce, or the taking of it away only in small amounts to supply the actual wants of farmers. When the roads become settled there will be a large increase in the volume of trade, as it is in some branches there is beginning to be a pretty fair business doing. There is a steady demand for flour, but it is for immediate use and taken only in lots of a small size. The market is devoid of any speculative feature in any branch of trade. Grain is generally dull, and wheat is a trifle lower in price. Dry Goods are being somewhat inquired after. The iron trade remains very inactive. Coffee, sugar and molasses are unchanged and selling slowly. We condense from our latest exchanges the following:

CINCINNATI.

From the *Commercial* and *Gazette*, of Tuesday last we clip the following quotations:

Butter—The demand this week is moderate, and the supply has fallen rather large. The market at the close was rather dull at 25@28 ₱ lb for prime to choice, and 20@24c for fair to good. Cheese—Is in steady demand at 14@15c ₱ lb.

Eggs—A continued steady market at the following rates:

Shellers' Brooms, per doz.....	$1 00 to 1 50
Extra Hurl Brooms, per doz.....	4 00 to 4 50
Parlor Brooms.....	3 00 to 3 50
Carpet Brooms, per doz.....	4 00 to 4 50
Whisk Brooms.....	1 00 to 1 50
Steam-boat Brooms.....	5 50 to 6 00

Coal—There has been